

## The Times-Dispatch

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT THE  
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.  
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 516 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Northwest.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, 11-clustering Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week for 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL, One (Three) One Mo. Six (Three) One Mo. Daily, with Sun., \$5.00 \$2.50 \$1.25 50c. Daily without Sun., 3.00 1.50 .75 25c. Sun. edition only, 2.00 1.00 .50 25c. Weekly (Wed.), 1.00 .50 .25 —

All Unassigned Communications will be rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1904.

## Sowing and Reaping.

Our Norfolk correspondent in reporting the situation at Berkley says that one man who is a close observer of political conditions in Norfolk county was heard to state emphatically that politics was back of the murder. He ventured the statement that the members of the Straightout faction were responsible for the scandal and that their purpose was to strike back at the Fusionists. Another report has it, he continues, that the Fusionists and their allies had given the negroes so much liberty that the murder was the natural outbreak of the whites who had suffered at their hands and that it is their purpose to stamp out negro rowdiness.

This confirms and emphasizes the view expressed the other day in this paper. Whether this side or that is directly responsible for the murder of the negro, Blount, of course, we do not know. But there can be no doubt of the first statement made by our correspondent that "politics was back of the murder." The murder of this negro politician is the logical result of political abuses in Norfolk county. The election laws had been grossly violated, and this sort of thing could not go on indefinitely without bringing the whole system of laws into dispute and contempt. The law in itself is a mere abstraction. It has no inherent force. Its character and efficiency depend upon the men who administer and execute it. The people judge the law by the officers of the law, and they will not have much respect for the one when they hold the others in contempt. We of Virginia are by nature and education a law-abiding people, and we obey and respect and uphold the law so long as it commands our respect and performs its function and its mission. But men will not respect a system of law which does not command their respect and especially will they be inclined to disregard it when it fails to preserve peace and order, protect individual rights and promote the general welfare. It is needless to say to those who are informed that the law as administered in the county of Norfolk for many years past has not met these requirements. The administration and execution of the laws have not been such as to command the respect of the people, but the rather to excite their disgust and it is self-evident that that which is contemptible will be held in contempt.

We make these observations not for the pleasure of denunciation, for we take no pleasure in denunciation; not for the pleasure of saying harsh things, for we take no pleasure in saying harsh things, but for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that whatever a community sows that shall it also reap; for the purpose of showing that lawlessness begets lawlessness; for the purpose of showing that a corrupt and vicious administration of civil law, according to the natural law of cause and effect, must, if continued, eventually lead to demoralization and revolution.

Our sympathies go out to the good citizens of Berkley and Norfolk county. They have fought manfully against this long continued regime of political corruption, and we hope that the storm which has now broken will have the effect to clear and purify the political atmosphere.

## Why Vote the Democratic Ticket

In the current number of the Independent, Mr. John Sharp Williams gives his views as to why a man should vote the Democratic ticket this year. "First and centrally," says Mr. Williams, "because the man has common sense and wants peace. He will get from the Democratic party and will not get from the Republican party the assurance of several sorts of peace: international peace, sectional and racial peace, commercial peace, colonial or Philippine peace, hemispheric peace and industrial peace." As to international peace, Williams says that the man will get under Democratic rule an administration with moral courage enough not to praise war of any sort nor to dispraise peace of any sort, with the fear of being called a "weakling." He will get an administration whose governing precept will be "In thy right hand carry gentle peace to silence envious tongues"—a tongue made envious by our wealth, intelligence, moral grandeur, industrial aptitude and territorial extension—in a word, by our strength, an administration whose governing precept will not be "Carry a big stick and speak softly, and you will go far"—an administration that does not want "to go far" that way.

Coming, then, to speak of sectional and racial peace, he says that five years ago

sections had ceased to be talked about, and that race hatred had come as near to the vanishing point as an hereditary thing can come. But that now every Southerner who goes to the North feels and knows that sectional arrogance is again in the saddle, and every man of every sort who comes South knows that race hatred is more alive and more venomous on both sides of the race line than ever before in the history of the country, except during two or three years of reconstruction.

The cause of this, Mr. Williams believes, is the revival by the Republican party, on the demand of the President, of the reconstruction spirit, and the "cause of the cause," he says, is the inconsiderate speech and misleading political and social condition by the present occupant of the White House. As to commercial peace, he quotes President McKinley as having said that the period of exclusiveness had passed, and had come to fear reprisals and retaliations and commercial warfare. Then quoting what President McKinley said about the expansion of our trade and the policy of reciprocity and the danger of retaliatory measures, he says that the spirit of the continental press, Chamberlainism in Great Britain, preferential duties in Canada and France—all these and more are proofs that it was true for him and others to realize the actual condition. The cause of this, he believes to be the commercial war which we have declared against the world, threatening all nations with our big tariff stick. "The remedy," he maintains, is common sense and amicable reciprocal trade relations with the world. Proceeding on this line, he says that it is but a short step from commercial enmity to commercial warfare, and from the latter only a little longer step to flesh and blood warfare.

As to Philippine peace, he declares that in annexing the Philippines we have annexed a new race problem, and that the remedy is to treat the Filipinos as we have treated the Cubans. Speaking of industrial peace, he emphasizes the condition of combined labor on one side and combined capital on the other, each hating and distrusting and fighting with the other to an extent unprecedented and not long to be tolerated by the "average citizen," who are twice as numerous as both put together, and who seem to have no rights that anybody need respect. He says that the present spirit of combined labor has grown out of a sense of injustice borne and anticipated; that capitalistic interests, sheltered in their acts of greed by exorbitant tariff schedules, which enable them to extort unjust profits from the consumer without the fear of foreign competition, while unhindered by a just and efficacious administration of the law, enter into unlawful combinations with one another so as to prevent competition, and at the same time compel laborers to work for them at a wage fixed by monopoly rather than by competing employers. "There may be more than one job," remarks Mr. Williams in this connection, "but there is but one master—one concern to hire to."

As a remedy for this he tells the voters to put into power the party which can be relied upon to remove so much of the tariff shelter as enables trusts to enhance the cost of living of the wage-earner and all other consumers above what they charge foreign consumers, and which can also be trusted to execute against unlawful combinations all existing laws and such new ones as it may find wise, necessary and right to enact. "We can," he says, "at least remove so much of hard-ship and consequent sense of injustice as proceeds from man's laws." He emphasizes that this year the Democratic party "wants to do things"—to emerge from the gloom of commercial exclusiveness—while the Republican party points with self-complacency to present abuses and old barbarities and exclaims: "It is well enough; we did it; it is finished; let us stand still." The Republicans propose to stand pat on the tariff, to stand pat on Canadian reciprocity; to stand pat about reciprocal relations generally; to stand pat in its attitude towards the trusts. "I have taken for granted," says he, in conclusion, "that the 'man' I am supposed to address is not actuated by a desire merely to hold an office, gotten by unwavering partisan service, or at the price of having deserted the Democratic party, nor by a desire merely to get an office, that sort of man-similitude will, of course, ask himself and others only one question: 'Who is going to win?' and will probably conclude that 'possession is nine points in the law' of political opinion-holding. What he needs is a prophet."

The case is before the people. The reasons which Mr. Williams gives are sufficient. This is the year for all men who love peace and popular government to vote the Democratic ticket.

## The Baltic Fleet and Japan.

The Baltic fleet, which has already gained such an unenviable reputation for itself, has a stormy future at best, and it will require almost an impossible record of success to wipe out the stigma of incompetence and panic-stricken fear caused by the outrageous attack on the British fishing fleet. The enormity of the offense and the blind terror or drunkenness of the commanding officer grows worse under closer inspection. It now appears that the squadron, under the command of Admiral Holtyevsky, consisted of seven first-class battleships, two armored cruisers, six protected cruisers, twelve torpedo destroyers, nine auxiliary cruisers, two repair ships, three colliers and a hospital ship.

This is one of the largest and most powerful fleets that has ever gone to sea, measurably both in fighting strength and cost, which the Record-Herald, of Chicago, estimates at not less than \$57,750,000. In addition to this prime cost it will require not less than \$600,000 worth of coal to carry the fleet to Port Arthur, if indeed it ever gets so far.

At present the Japanese have a considerable mosquito fleet of torpedo boats and destroyers, whose whereabouts are unknown to the public. They are, however, certainly on the look out for the Russian fleet, probably lying along the coast of Africa and waiting until the Russians should escape the torpedo and floating mines which these vessels will launch at

them, the full naval strength of Japan will still have to be reckoned with and many naval experts believe that Japan is sufficiently powerful to prevent the Russian fleet from ever entering the Pacific Ocean for Japan has six battleships, eight armored cruisers, fifteen protected cruisers, seven unprotected cruisers and twenty-two torpedo-boat destroyers available for action against the Baltic fleet.

Even should Russia evade the Japanese fleet, which is extremely doubtful, and escape perils by storm and weather, she will yet have the greatest difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of fuel. There is no Russian port from which coal can be taken and therefore the squadron will have to coal at sea or be left a helpless prey to enemies. Again, there is no harbor at which the Russians can stop for repairs and the need of refitting and cleaning the war vessels will bear heavily on the Russians before they are through, for it is far from likely that Russia will have an "Oregon" or a Captain Clarke in her fleet, and even should one be found he will only be one among many others whose fighting powers are seriously weakened by needs of repairs.

The Baltic fleet may get through and may even relieve Port Arthur by sea, but the chances are that Russia will fare as Spain did when she sent her fleet to Cuba. Certainly the morale, the coolness and the courage of the Baltic squadron have not yet been shown to even exist and without those qualities the total destruction of the fleet is a foregone conclusion.

## To Petersburg, Greeting.

Petersburg had a notable celebration yesterday afternoon in honor of the commencement of work on the diversion of the Appomattox River. It was an occasion worthy of celebration. It is the beginning of a work long contemplated by the enterprising men of that community and there is every promise that the diversion of the river into a new channel will give deep water transportation, which means that shippers will receive the lowest competitive rates.

The people of Petersburg are modest and conservative, and are not in the habit of exploiting themselves or the advantages of their city. We think that they have been too modest; that they have not advertised as much as they should have done. But that is a mere opinion. It is a fact, however, that Petersburg is one of the most substantial and progressive cities in the State of Virginia, and it has made no fuss about it. It has been steadily increasing its business and strengthening its commercial, industrial and financial institutions during a long period, and to-day has all its affairs in order. Deep water transportation will give a new impetus to its trade, and if the diversion scheme is successful, as experts confidently believe it will be, Petersburg will go steadily on to new achievements and triumphs in commerce and industry. We heartily congratulate our neighbor upon the accomplishment of the past and upon the promise of better things to come.

A special from New York says: "Cornelius Van Cott, postmaster of New York City, died suddenly at his home, No. 113 West Eighty-sixth Street, at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon from heart failure induced by acute indigestion. Attending physicians said that worry was the primary cause which brought on the indigestion."

Worry is one of the world's most fatal diseases; yet, it is a preventable disease. "The people will not fail to observe that the huge combinations which directly injure them still flourish"—Grover Cleveland. Yes, yes; we are reminded of it every morning that beef steak happens to be on the breakfast bill of fare.

Evidently Mr. Tibbles is of the opinion that his vice-presidential nomination isn't worth accepting and he is just about right.

The admiral commanding the Baltic fleet was fired shooting at clay pigeons and wanted to try his guns on live birds.

To "Enquirer": No, no; Benjamin is not the Tillman who is trying to butt into the ministry. It is the other one.

Probably it was because of his avowal that Judge Taft was selected to hold the new republic of Panama down.

The political prophets have a little less than two more weeks in which to dispute each others' claims.

In that letter to a friend, Mr. Cleveland handled glove scandal Littaure with-out mittens.

The hopefulness of Targart is something to be proud of, to say the least of it.

The Baltic fleet needed practice and the fishing snacks came in handy as targets.

Anyhow the Berkley tragedy did not detract from the Norfolk Horse Show fun.

Another terrible shake-up is imminent along the banks of the Snake River.

Indian summer is showing a disposition to butt in ahead of time this year.

Your Uncle Grover can now proceed on that duck hunt with comfort.

## OCTOBER 27TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

42 B. C. Battle of Philippi and death of Marcus Junius Brutus. This event threw into the hands of two autocratic magistrates, of no tried reputation, and rivals by nature, the universal rule, with the liberties of their country. There were just twenty days between the deaths of Cassius, "the last of the Romans," and his friend Brutus, in the two great battles of Philippi.

1402. Columbus discovered Cuba and made a landing on the following day.

1644. Second battle of Newberry, in England; the Royalists, under Charles I., defeated by the Parliament army. Night favored the escape of the vanquished.

1775. The British, under Lord Dunmore, the royal Governor of Virginia, cannonaded Hampton, but were repulsed.

1810. Bonaparte ordered all British goods found in France to be burned.

1840. Randolph Ridgely, an officer in the Mexican war, was killed by a fall from his horse. He had greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

1858. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, born.

1863. Battle of Brown's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga.

1864. General Grant's army makes a reconnaissance on both sides of the James River, but it resulted in nothing but the loss of 1,500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

1890. Florence Maryatt died.

The words "thy kingdom come," substituting a more Republican form. In those primitive days they desired a government founded on the Christian religion, and you will find recorded in Prince George and other counties of Virginia, that the sheriff and his deputy were not only in the habit of excommunicating men, but had to prove their fitness or qualification for the office and were not either allowed to drink whiskey or play cards.

Those little self denials were also required of the judge, jury, Common-law attorney and clerk of the court. "Now, Mr. Editor, you gentlemen, 'Drot out' your Presidential candidate; he must be sound, if he is a little old, his posteriors in looking for them, they even ask what church he attends."

But common people, like Supreme Court judges, Senators, Governors, and Legislators, are the former, regardless of their moral character. Uneducated men are put in office, and the county clerk writes so badly that they cannot read their writing, yet they are paid by the State. This is a very grave error.

Last, poor little woman, is allowed a few crumbs that fall from the master's table. This is the only other take a position in public school or be a matron in a lunatic asylum.

The choice sometimes is immaterial. Since to be the former, in every respect, their moral character, uneducated men are put in office, and the county clerk writes so badly that they cannot read their writing, yet they are paid by the State. This is a very grave error.

I do not think Farmville graduates should be given the preference in every branch of the public service. They are all present, and in a way no star chamber work can be practiced. When you see in Virginia no mental or moral examination is required in electing men to a public office. In order to be honestly elected to the position of teacher must be subjected to a critical test, and then in some cases receive less wages than the school girl.

Let Us Have Peace. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir, The writer is near three score years and three, and has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years. He has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years. He has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years.

Personal and General. Dr. Henry C. Rowland, the author, has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years. He has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years. He has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years.

The Crown Prince of Sweden is not only a keen motorist, but he is a first-rate mechanical engineer, and he is even said in Stockholm that he has suggested several good improvements to the excellent French automobiles.

After walking from Terre Haute, Ind., to Knoxville, Tenn., and despairing of success, T. B. Loggoy, a tramp, was offered \$10,000 for the right to work a fourth interest in a patent to the ends of steel rails together. The New York Central Railroad is the purchaser.

Dr. Chrysander, formerly private secretary to the great Bismarck, is a patient in a lunatic asylum at Hamburg. He suffers from fits of nervousness.

John M. Lorez, the Brooklyn musical composer, is about to go to London to make his home. He is the author of "Pearl of Baghdad" and a mass that won parol decoration. He is leaving this country at the age of fifty-six, expecting to find in his new home a more appreciative and sympathetic people and more congenial work which he believes himself capable.

A Few Foreign Facts. One of the recently discovered wonders of China is a mountain of alum which is ten miles in circumference at its base. It is 1,500 feet high, and the Chinese quarry the alum in large blocks.

At the recent conference in Paris of the association in behalf of the treatment of the insane, Germany leads the world in this method of disposing of the dead. In Paris there were 6,228 cases last year.

Already provision is being made in the French budget for the large increase which will become necessary in the naval program of shipbuilding now being carried out becomes complete in 1908. The French war fleet will then consist of thirty battleships, 15 armored cruisers, 15 of the second and 18 of the third class, besides smaller craft, amounting to 60 years has given complete satisfaction. It is without an equal for restoring strength, inducing sound sleep and building up a healthy system. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Heartburn, Bloating, Malaria or Female Complaints. Try a bottle.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

## OCTOBER 27TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

42 B. C. Battle of Philippi and death of Marcus Junius Brutus. This event threw into the hands of two autocratic magistrates, of no tried reputation, and rivals by nature, the universal rule, with the liberties of their country. There were just twenty days between the deaths of Cassius, "the last of the Romans," and his friend Brutus, in the two great battles of Philippi.

1402. Columbus discovered Cuba and made a landing on the following day.

1644. Second battle of Newberry, in England; the Royalists, under Charles I., defeated by the Parliament army. Night favored the escape of the vanquished.

1775. The British, under Lord Dunmore, the royal Governor of Virginia, cannonaded Hampton, but were repulsed.

1810. Bonaparte ordered all British goods found in France to be burned.

1840. Randolph Ridgely, an officer in the Mexican war, was killed by a fall from his horse. He had greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

1858. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, born.

1863. Battle of Brown's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga.

1864. General Grant's army makes a reconnaissance on both sides of the James River, but it resulted in nothing but the loss of 1,500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

1890. Florence Maryatt died.

The words "thy kingdom come," substituting a more Republican form. In those primitive days they desired a government founded on the Christian religion, and you will find recorded in Prince George and other counties of Virginia, that the sheriff and his deputy were not only in the habit of excommunicating men, but had to prove their fitness or qualification for the office and were not either allowed to drink whiskey or play cards.

Those little self denials were also required of the judge, jury, Common-law attorney and clerk of the court. "Now, Mr. Editor, you gentlemen, 'Drot out' your Presidential candidate; he must be sound, if he is a little old, his posteriors in looking for them, they even ask what church he attends."

But common people, like Supreme Court judges, Senators, Governors, and Legislators, are the former, regardless of their moral character. Uneducated men are put in office, and the county clerk writes so badly that they cannot read their writing, yet they are paid by the State. This is a very grave error.

Last, poor little woman, is allowed a few crumbs that fall from the master's table. This is the only other take a position in public school or be a matron in a lunatic asylum.

The choice sometimes is immaterial. Since to be the former, in every respect, their moral character, uneducated men are put in office, and the county clerk writes so badly that they cannot read their writing, yet they are paid by the State. This is a very grave error.

I do not think Farmville graduates should be given the preference in every branch of the public service. They are all present, and in a way no star chamber work can be practiced. When you see in Virginia no mental or moral examination is required in electing men to a public office. In order to be honestly elected to the position of teacher must be subjected to a critical test, and then in some cases receive less wages than the school girl.

Let Us Have Peace. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir, The writer is near three score years and three, and has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years. He has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years. He has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years.

Personal and General. Dr. Henry C. Rowland, the author, has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years. He has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years. He has been a member of the Virginia State Militia for many years.

The Crown Prince of Sweden is not only a keen motorist, but he is a first-rate mechanical engineer, and he is even said in Stockholm that he has suggested several good improvements to the excellent French automobiles.

After walking from Terre Haute, Ind., to Knoxville, Tenn., and despairing of success, T. B. Loggoy, a tramp, was offered \$10,000 for the right to work a fourth interest in a patent to the ends of steel rails together. The New York Central Railroad is the purchaser.

Dr. Chrysander, formerly private secretary to the great Bismarck, is a patient in a lunatic asylum at Hamburg. He suffers from fits of nervousness.

John M. Lorez, the Brooklyn musical composer, is about to go to London to make his home. He is the author of "Pearl of Baghdad" and a mass that won parol decoration. He is leaving this country at the age of fifty-six, expecting to find in his new home a more appreciative and sympathetic people and more congenial work which he believes himself capable.

A Few Foreign Facts. One of the recently discovered wonders of China is a mountain of alum which is ten miles in circumference at its base. It is 1,500 feet high, and the Chinese quarry the alum in large blocks.

At the recent conference in Paris of the association in behalf of the treatment of the insane, Germany leads the world in this method of disposing of the dead. In Paris there were 6,228 cases last year.

Already provision is being made in the French budget for the large increase which will become necessary in the naval program of shipbuilding now being carried out becomes complete in 1908. The French war fleet will then consist of thirty battleships, 15 armored cruisers, 15 of the second and 18 of the third class, besides smaller craft, amounting to 60 years has given complete satisfaction. It is without an equal for restoring strength, inducing sound sleep and building up a healthy system. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Heartburn, Bloating, Malaria or Female Complaints. Try a bottle.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Certainty of cure  
to sufferers from  
Specific blood poisoning

GUARANTEE  
Foerg Remedy Co., Evansville, Ind.  
Capital Stock \$30,000 Fully Paid.  
This certificate is given with every purchase of six bottles of  
FOERG'S REMEDY

In consideration of Five Dollars (\$5.00) paid for six bottles of Foerg's Remedy, this day of 1904, and in consideration of you using these six bottles exactly according to directions, for Specific Blood Poison or Scrofula, the undersigned agrees to pay to Five Dollars, provided no benefit is derived within four months. State Signed (Druggist Sign Here.)

We guarantee the payment of Five Dollars (\$5.00) in accordance with contract printed above. FOERG REMEDY CO., High Noses, Ears, and Throat. The officers and managers of Foerg Remedy Co. are known to be personally on men of integrity and honor, and it is a high privilege to be associated with them in their statements and agreements.

The above is a copy of our printed form of guarantee. This absolutely covers the matter and means that if it is not cured every cent of your money will be refunded to you. With the above information before you if you are suffering from the curse of poisoned blood, either primary, constitutional or as a result of mercurial treatment, don't wait! Don't simply blame yourself, for here is a cure—absolute and sure. Tainted blood manifests itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, skin eruptions, skin ulcers, eruptions or copper-colored spots on the face or body, little ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, swollen tonsils, falling out of the hair or eyebrows and finally a leprosy-like decay of the flesh and bones. If you have any one of these symptoms don't delay till it is too late to go to your druggist and ask for a bottle of

## FOERG'S REMEDY THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

ALL DRUGGISTS GUARANTEE IT.  
If your druggist does not handle this remedy send us \$1.00 for one bottle or \$5.00 for six bottles and absolute guarantee fac-simile of which is published above. All packages sent in foil wrappers. All correspondence strictly confidential.

FOERG REMEDY CO., Evansville, Ind.

Sold locally by Owens & Minor; People's Drug Store, 2900 Williamsburg Avenue, corner Louisiana Street; J. M. Blanks' Pharmacy, 1101 West Clay Street; North Side Pharmacy, corner Fifth and Baker Streets; Baton Rouge Pharmacy, corner Twenty-eighth and N. Streets; City Drug Store, 144 East Main Street; Blanks' Prescription Drug Store, corner Randolph and Beverly Streets; Pine Street Pharmacy, 334 South Pine Street; J. M. Blanks' Broad Street Store, 214 East Broad Street.

## VISITING DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

The State Conference at Fredericksburg a Delightful Occasion.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) FREDERICKSBURG, VA., October 26.—The entertaining visit of the visiting daughters of the Revolution in their new hall, on the occasion of the State conference in this city, was a delightful occasion. The visiting daughters of the American Revolution, delegates, the members of the Washington Lewis Chapter of this city, were also in attendance, as well as members of the lodge, each accompanied by a lady. The spacious hall was filled with guests, and the attractive programme consisted of an address by Judge John T. Goorlick, followed by solos by A. P. Rowe and Mrs. M. T. Church; violin solos by Professor F. A. Franklin; piano solo by Miss Margaret Shepherd; several selections by the Mandolin Club; duet by Mrs. H. S. White and Mrs. W. Bradley, closing with Auld Lang Syne by the entire gathering.

After the business session to-day of the State conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was held in the hall of the Odd-Fellows, the delegates were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. John T. Goorlick at the lodge of the Mary Washington Monument. In the afternoon the delegates were driven in carriages to the historic buildings and other points of interest in and about the city.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore, of Belle View Heights, of Stafford county, have just celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of their marriage. Dr. Moore is still a vigorous man, though now nearly seventy-five years of age, and Mrs. Moore is also in excellent health.

Mr. Herbert Gaskley, son of Mr. Frank Caskley, of King George county, was thrown from a vehicle by a runaway team in that county a few days ago, and was seriously injured. He fell on his head and was conscious for many hours.

The farmers in the surrounding counties are bringing their wheat to this market in considerable quantities, and are receiving the highly satisfactory price of \$1.15 per bushel.

Wild ducks are seen on the Potomac River and its tributaries in large quantities near this city.

Many sportsmen are enjoying the fine bass fishing in Aquia Creek. The bass are plentiful, and many good catches are being made.

Wheat, of which a large acreage has been sown in this section, is making a good start, notwithstanding the dry fall, good start, notwithstanding the dry fall. The rain of a few days ago helped the situation very much.

## FIELD DAY IN BUCHANAN.

Williams Judges Two, Arouses Enthusiasm at Grundy.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) GRUNDY, VA., Oct. 26.—Field day was a banner day for the town of Buchanan. The breakfast table of the town had scarcely ceased to ring when people from all sections of the county began to come by the scores to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by Judges Martin and Samuel W. Williams.

By 11 o'clock a crowd of at least 500 people had assembled on the public square at the rear of the courthouse, where a stand had been erected for the speakers and seats for the ladies. Judge Martin, who led off with the first speech, was introduced by Commonwealth's Attorney Mr. Browning. In a very appropriate manner.

The judge, always a ready and strong speaker, discussed the issues in his usual clear and forcible manner. He was accorded the closest attention for an hour and thirty minutes.

At the expiration of this time, Judge S. W. Williams took the stand and for two hours, held the crowd by his earnestness and eloquence, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the audience was unable to secure seats. He discussed at length the national issues of the campaign, dealing mainly with the tariff and the currency, and the judge Williams may be assured that he will always receive a hearty welcome and a gracious hearing from the people of the county.

After the speech-making was over, the entire crowd repaired to an adjoining hall, where the ladies of the town had prepared a sumptuous dinner, which was enjoyed by all present.

Both speakers were at their best, and we doubt if they have ever addressed a more attentive and appreciative audience.